# "NO THOROUGHFARE."

The Guarded "Common" of the Central Park.

#### REMOVE THE BARRIERS.

A Few Facts for the Park Commissioners.

The Herann's aritation of the question of permitting the public to enjoy the privilege of walking on the grass in the Central Park has attinulated interest on the subject at a time especially when every day brings us nearer to the need of recreation. That spring has come no one who has been in Central Park within the past few days will have failed to have noticed and felt all the pleasure that its presence there inspires. The buds of a week ago have flushed into rich green leaves and blown into bright, many colored blossoms. Per-fumes fill the air, enhancing the charm of a picture so pleasing to the eye. A splendid carpet of grass covers all the lawns and stretches of ground that rise and fall from the edges of the labyrinthian walks and drives. The lambs frisk on the green sward and chase each other about the rocks like rabbits in an vercrowded warren. The birds sing as the pocts of this season of "ethereal mildness" would have us know they sang in the old spring time when Maying was one of the chief among rural delights. At no time of the year is the Central Park more attractive than it is now, no matter what hour of the day the visitor may chance to find himself wandering through its charming pathways, riding or driving over its splenshade that even thus early is so grateful at high noon,

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS." But amid all the general delight there is one great obstacle to the full enjoyment of all its beauties—the obstacles against which the HERALD has steadily contended. The grass is guarded with peculiar and unne tessary strictness. The people who pay are prevented from enjoying what would be an unquestionable relief to them and an undoubted benefit to the lawns. No one who is acquainted with the proper keeping of such at certain times and under proper restrictions is a posi-tive benefit. The Central Park contains in all within its boundaries 828 acres, all preserved as a public sure ground, and in that whole space is no green spot on which the tired citizen may fling his weary bour's study in the shade of the clustering boughs when the sun is at its highest. To be sure, when the rummer has well advanced each year a portion of the park is allowed to be used as a common one day in each week. At other times the rule is stringently enforced and the people obey the rules, reluctantly, however. One from abroad who may have conceived will things of the New York masses could in no other way so well disabuse himself of any notion of their functed law-lessness than by strolling on a hot day through the city's pleasure ground. Of the yeast numbers of visitors streaming through its pathways and overflowing into shaded arbors and the other resting spots to a degree greatly lacking in the relief that should be afforded them, not one in a thousand viclates the rule forbidding them to go on the grass, although believing it so needless and even obnoxious as to merit peneral condemnation. On week days in fine weather it is estimated that the visitors to the Central Park number between 25,000 and 30,000 persons of all sorts, tizes and conditions. On Sundays the figures milicant the popularity of the Park as a public resort. By extending permission to the multitude to stray over the yielding carpet of roof grass, to play croquet on the hwas, to founge in the shaded spots, even this large number of visitors would be greatly increased and the pleasures of a visit vastly ethanced.

This proposition of allowing the public to wander on the grass has a moral element in it that at first sight may not be evident. To obtain the privilege which the Herakin is now asking for them thousands of weary toilers go every Sunday to New Jersey and Westchester, where to their bucolic enjoyment is added the temptation of draking. This objectionable feature could not obtain in the Park, where only pure milk is record. hour's study in the shade of the clustering boughs when the sun is at its highest. To be sure, when the

rended.

The reasons given for excluding the public from this neverted enjoyment will not be conceded by many to be rery well grounded by the majority of those who take the trouble to think on the matter at all.

the trouble to think on the matter at all.

OBJECTIONS TO GRANTING THE PRIVILEGE.

It is claimed that the Park would be in a great measure robbed of its beauty, that the fur would be troden brown and bare and that trespasses would be committed that are now unknown if the green spots were thrown open to the public. A circumstance heredofore alluded to, however, is in itself a safficient contradiction of these assumptions. The people now obey more stringent rules, and it is not at all probable that the extending of such permission would in the least demoralize the visitors who are now so well conducted. Possibly the greatest tear is entertained of the working masses. This is, however, a misdirected appreheason. Remove the gray coated Irenarchs

m weeks under similar conditions. As it is, their petty pillerings are a noticeable feature of each day's walk homeward after school hours. Choice flowers are readily spied out by these quick-eved, spry young girls, whose movements are almost too quick for the ordinary conservator of order in the Park.

It has been truly said of the Central Park that it has been and is an effective educator of the people. Any one who has lived in New York for the past sozen years or so will readily recall the destruction that followed incursions the the pleasant country paces within convenient distance of the city. The trees and sushes suffered no little by such visits. Now it is the different. Familiarity with the Park has shown iffen the advantage of avoiding such vanishism, and the fortunate owner of a choice garden in the suburbs now has little to fear from the Sunday visitors who pass by his premises. The multitude have learned also that they are but preserving their own by avoiding damage at the Park.

LIBERTY TO WANDER ON THE GRASS.

now has little to fear from the Sunday visitors who pass by his premises. The multitude have learned also that they are but preserving their own by avoiding damage at the Park.

LIBERTY TO WANDER ON THE GRASE.

A prominent citizen with whom the writer conversed on the subject of removing the obnoxious restriction "Keep off the grass" said:—

"Experience has shown that the privilege of going on the grass whenever extended at the Park has never been abosed heretofore. The misfortune for the poon has been that this privilege was selicone extended, however, and mostly on days when the masses of the working people could not avail themselves of it. The restrictions new are such as to make the masses regard Central Park as in some sort a toy rather than the practical pleasure ground it should be. It is no doubt a delight to the eye, but it should be more than that. Visitors should be permitted to feel themselves really in the country, and this could be effectually accomplished only by permitting them to stray over the lawns and inviting green spous. This is the custom in all parks elsewhere and the grass is in reality benefited. The experiment is certainly worth trying here. In the smaller breathing spots scattered through the city it is well enough to circle about the swards and guard from steady travel the little green places, that the eye, when tired of the monotonous lines of buildings, may find some relief in gazing on them. To a mon of thoughtful habit New York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few York affords really no quiet nook where for a few young not the pa

## KEEP THE BALL BOLLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I read with pleasure your interesting editorial on corely hope that you will keep the "ball rolling" until cerely nope that you will keep the "ball rolling" until
you have succeeded in compelling the Park Commissioners to remove their hateful signs from the grass
plots in the Contral Park, and thus afford picasure and
happiness to thousands of poor people who never have
the privilege of ever putting a loot upon the beautiful
carpet which nature has provided for them. Trusting
that you will be successful in your praiseworthy efforts,
I know that you will receive the hearitest thanks of
many a poor Lerson.

May 10, 1876. A READER OF THE HERALD.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

UPON THE SITUATION. The National and the New York State Woman Suf-

rage Association are now holding their annual conventions at Masonic Hall. There were three meetings yes terday, those in the morning and afternoon moderately ing, but the storm interfered and those present could be easily counted by dozens. But notwithstanding the least daunted in their work. The fire of revolution yet burns flercely in their veins.

President of the National Association, Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage. The meeting was addressed by Mrs. Gage, Mrs. L. D. S. Wood, of Washington, and by Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Sara J. Spencer of the work in Congress. The Misses Smith, of Glastonbury, were present at this meeting Mrs. Spencer said:—"I have heard ladies abroad make the remark,

'WE ARE SO ALONE at home, the people don't believe in the woman's question.' I said, 'You are alone; you don't convert anybody; you don't do anything;' for surely that is what they mean. The ladies have been telling me some things this afternoon that are pretty discouraging; but in Washington the experience and observayear there have been before the House and Senate ten nearings on the woman question. They have not only been granted, but seven were solicited. The women of this country have the statesmen of are making that discovery, and they are willing to learn, I wish you could hear some of the questions they asked. On one occasion I was asked how I thought woman suffrage would affect the home circle. I said, 'Sir, when my baby was five weeks old I lett t once for thirty minutes to go to the ballot box. Because I was a woman the crowd parted and I made my way at once to the box, offered my vote, which was respectfully declined. I returned home in thirty minutes. Nothing had happened to the baby in that time. The same day I left the baby a whole hour to go to market, and nobody said a word about that," ?

The officers for the coming year were then elected as follows: Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of Tenafly, President; Vice Presidents Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia; Emestine L. Rose, of New York; Pauline W. Davis, of Providence, R. L; Clarinda J. H. Nichols, Rome, Col.; Amelia A. Bloomer, Phosbe H. Jones, New York; Julia and Abby Smith. of Glastonbury; Phosbe W. Conzins,

and Abby Smith. of Glastonbury; Phebe W. Conzins, of Missouri.

Miss Anthony then formally introduced "the Misses Smith, from Glastonbury, Mass., who have been prosecuted and persecuted for four years because they would not pay taxes without having their correlative rights."

Speaking of the new elections, Miss Anthony said:—
"I don't know that I have anything to say, but I am sure of one thing, the reason of the change of presidents is not from any inediciney in those who have done the work for the past year, but from a sort of feeling that we ought for this year, when everybody feels about a hundred years old, to have at our head the woman who has been devoted to our cause for the greatest number of years. Lucretia Mott is the oldest, but she is

being in her eighty-fourth year, but she allows her name to stand as our First Vice Preedent. Mrs. Stanton, though her hair is white as snow, is still vigorous. She is lecturing every night this month through the West, and will join with us at Philadelphia in the Contennal "growl" (I call it). We cannot all rejoice that our brothers and husbands are in possession of rights, civil and political; we are sorry we have not ours. I cannot rejoice in ealing this nation free till it is a free one it is only a part who have their rights now, and we must be privileged to shout out our discontent. We will go to Philadelphia, not to rejoice but to declare our freedom. (Applause.)

A young colored hady, Miss Charlotte Ray, of Washington, who is a lawyer lately admitted to the Bar, delivered an address. The following committees were formed, and the following resolutions passed:—

Campaton Committee, 1876.—Susua B. Anthony, New York; Mattida Joslyin Gage, New York; Sara J. Spencer, District of Columbia; Phobe Couzeny, Missouri; Olympia Brown, Connecticut; Laura De Porce Gordon, Chilfornia; A. J. Dunnvey, Oregon; Jane Graham Jones, Illinois.

Resolved, That it is the natural right and sacred duty of weemen to rebel against the injustice, usurpation and tyranny of our present government.

Resolved, That it is the natural right and sacred duty of weemen to rebel against the injustice, usurpation and tyranny of our present government.

Resolved, That the women of this country live under a monarchy, and not a republic.

of citizenship.

Il-colved, that we rejoice in the progress of public sentiment on our question as indicated by the improved tene of the daily press and leading periodicals.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the further progress indicated by ten hearing granted to women by leading committees of the United State Sente and House of Representatives to represent the interests of women during the present

Reserved. That the political party which demands justice r women is the true reform party, and deserves the sup-Resolved, Interest of the United States belongs for women is the free renormy of the United States belongs to women equally with men.

Resolved, that the repeated attempts and evident tendency of men to license the social vice proves the danger of silowing men only to make laws for woman.

Resolved, That it is the right and daty of Congress to secure equal sufrage to the men and women of the District of

care equal suffrage to the men and women of the District of Columbia.

The evening meeting was presided over by Mrs Gage. The main feature of the meeting was a speech by Susan B. Authony, cuttled "Construtional Argument for Woman Suffrage." She began:—This question of American citizenship is one that has been discussed a good many years, and to night I am going to set forth the principles of our government as they seem clear. Our democratic republican government is based on the one idea of the rights of each individual memier to vote and make laws. There is no shardwoof government authority for excluding any class from the full enjoyment of their rights. The women of this government are dissatisfied that they have to submit to taxation without representation, that they have to submit to taxation without representation, that they have to submit to taxation without representation, that they have to submit to laws that rob them in marriage of the custody of their property, of their wages and their children. To women this government is not a republic, but a hateful oligarchy of sex, and this too in the face of a constitution which says that it maures to citizens of the United States a republican form of government, and woman is a sorf and slave, not a free citizen. It is used as proof that in the constitution the masculine pronoun to used, but if you say that, you must take the other horn of the dilemma and exempt women from taxation. I would that all women would make up their minds not to submit to taxation without representation.

FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

## FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

The American Female Guardian Society observed its forty-second anniversary at its Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street, yesterday morn-Mrs. North, the President, occupied the chair. Reports were read which showed that last year the Home sheltered 1,050 persons; 14,659 persons were aided; in "The Shelter" 188 women and children were received; homes were provided for 111 children; 10,000 garments and 40,000 loaves of bread were distributed and 200 barrels of oatmeat. The receipts for 1875 were \$75,174 18, and expenditures \$506,423 85. Mrs. Charles C. North was elected Pressdent; Mrs. S. A. Stone, Treasurer; Mrs. S. R. I. Bennett, Mrs. R. Wilson and Mrs. S. M. Ambler, secretaries, Twenty-one female vice presidents were also elected.

elected.

Commemorative exercices were held at the Memorial Presbyterian church, corner or Madison avenue and Fifty-third street yesterday afternoon. The Rev. C. S. Robinson presided, and about 800 children were present. The exercises opened with the singing of a hymn of welcome by the children, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. M. Robinson. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Hall, D. D. Rev. Dr. Armitage and Rev. C. S. Harrower. Several hymns were song by the children, after which Dr. Hall pronounced the benediction.

## A WARLIKE SHOPLIFTER.

About four o'clock vesterday afternoon two ladies went into the dry goods store of J. & C. Johnson, corner of Twenty-second street, Broadway and Fifth avenue, to buy some silks. One of them took a whole piece of silk, valued at \$80, and secreted it in a laise piece of silk, valued at \$80, and secreted it is a laise pocket. She was noticed by Mr. Latham, who reported the fact to Mr. Doherty, the assistant floor walker. The latter sent for the police, but before a policeman arrived the shoplitter, who was a stout atrong woman, attacked Mr. Doherty and beat him from one end of the store to the other. When the policeman arrived an accomplice, who was outside, came in with him and pretended to be a detective, helping to search the woman, and then walked out. The woman was taken to the Thirtieth street station house, where she gave her name as Mary Manning, of Williamsburg.

# A WOMAN'S SKELETON IN A BARN.

The skeleton of a woman was found a day or two ago in the barn of a Mr. King. Coroner Dempiey held an inquest, but it could not be ascertained how the skeleton came there, though it is the opinion of the Coroner that it was placed there by some medical students.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

We publish the following curious editorial from the VIEWS OF THE LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT [From the New York Evening Express, May 10.]

As we near the time of the meeting of the Demoresident the interest increases as to who he shall be. There is a growing desire that no mistage should be nade this year, and that wise counsel should prevail in made this year, and that wise counsel should prevail in selecting the candidate rather than that personal ambition or party cliques should rule. It is proper that this question should be thoroughly discussed and canvassed by the people and the country press throughout the land. It is incumbent upon every citizen who expects to support the ticket to express his opinion openly and boildly as to his choice.

The position of the Express, early in March, that New York should send an unpledged delegation to the Convention, and when there to be in a position to act independently, as circumstances might require, we

independently, as circumstances might require, we still adhere to and believe to be the true course. New York has no claims for the nomination this year, and common courtesy toward the other States should prevent any being presented. But Governor Tilden and some of his personal friends have decided differently, and hence the controversy. The Governor's claim is nrged principally upon the ground that he is the sole reformer. Any letters patent for reform to be issued should run to the democratic party, embracing all the States that contributed in electing an opposition Con-gress that have been and are now engaged in unearth-

should run to the democratic party, embracing all the States that contributed in electing an opposition Congress that have been and are now engaged in unearthing the frauds of the last dozen years, and to no single individual. Let us examine the title to this claim. In the State Convention of 1873, when the title to this claim. In the State Convention of 1873, when the covernor Tiden was in Europe, a platform and declaration of principles were adopted which have been reaffirmed in every State Convention since held, and one of the most prominent declarations was in favor of economy, purity and reform. We elected a portion of the State tiefect that year, and prepared the field for the glorious victory that followed the next.

In 1874 there was the same battle cry of economy, purity and reform in official and administrative affairs, applying as well to candidates to Congress as State officers. Mr. Tiden heated the State tiefet, but the truth of our political history requires us to say that he was not the first choice of the convention that nominated him, for the reason that an content citizen of Oriensa county was then the first choice expressed, and but for his positive declination the latter would have been nominated and elected with, to say the iest, not a lessened majority. When Governor Tilden accepted that nomination he entered into a contract with his party, if elected, to carry forward and bring about all the need foil reforms, in the interest of the people, that it was possible for him to do. He was elected with the rest of the teeket, and also a majority of the members of Assembly to support him. The majority in the State was about 50,000. The general feeting then was that the democratic party had "got out of the wilderness," and until it committee great folies would not "ask any one to be its Uncle?" for a good many years.

The Governor and other State officers came into power in January, 1875, and went about the discharge of their duty acceeding to contract. We think they have done well, and have never

#### COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S HEALTH.

rumor of the dangerous filness and rapidly approaching end of Commodore Vanderbilt was renewed for reporter was sent to his residence to ascertain the real avoid disturbing the Commodore, should be be really ill. While the lady was on her way to the reception gentleman from the HERALD that even my slight local disorder is now almost entirely removed; that my doc-tor says I shall be rid of it in a very few days; that I am better than I was when he called be-fore; that even if I were dying I could knock all the truth that there is in the wretches who Rock all the truth that there is in the wretches who start these reports out of them, and that, as vigorous as I am at present, I would, were they within easy reach, knock all the lies for hereafter out of them, thereby causing the biggest job for the undertakers that both Wall and Brond streets have afforded for a very great number of years."

Mrs. Vanderbilt thought the Commodore's declaration was quite in accordance with her view of the case, adding that his physician had been there only a few moments before and that when leaving he said the very common local disorder which had caused him to remain at home was disappearing rapidly and that otherwise he was in perfect health.

## MR. BERGH EXPOSTULATES.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1876.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
In an able and suggestive editorial of this morning, in reference to the mangurat on of the Centennial, you employ the word "civilization" in its material relations only to human existence. You observe-"Civilization becomes more and more

question of peace, and peace is confirmed by nothing so much as these comparisons of national industry," Is morality have been promoted by these exhibitions o the skill and ingenuity of nations; have official and vastating wars been less frequent since the first Exposi-tion of London? No; on the contrary, these bloody ferocity only differing from those which distinguish the warfare of savages by the ingenuity and magnitude of

rerocity only differing from those which distinguish the warfare of savages by the ingenuity and magnitude of the means employed by "civilized" people to indict on one another all the injury possible. Even—paradoxical as it really it—within the very walls of these structures devoted to the triumphs of peace have been seen the most formidable and deviish implements of terment and death. Now, while you cloquently culogize these material achievements, you utter not a word about the moral progress of the age, as manifested by the humane and truly civilizing influence of a cause in which I am proud of being an humble laborer.

Ten years ago there was not a single statute law in the country for the protection of that vast portion of God's creation, which we call "the inferior animais." Crueity to those mute beings, which serve us so faithfully and without whom civilization would be impossible, was regarded as below the consideration of States and individuals, and, strange to say, all the while that a theft of a ham or a pair of shoes by a needy criminal was viewed with atera severity, the demoralizing consequences of cruelty to a defenceless animal were almost completely ignored. Ten years ago such a reproach applied to us as a nation. To day, through the carnest and patrioticefforts of good men and women who appreciate the impossibility of the existence of a gonume civilization where the quality of neery is wanting, even in its humilost application, thirty-two States of this Republic have heeded the example of New York, and upon an elegant and spaceous banner suspended from one of the rafters of the main building of the Centennia are seen the names of these Commonwealths. Nor is that all; for near by may also be observed other interesting objects relating to the example of New York, and upon an elegant and spaceous banner suspended from one of the rafters of the main building of the Centennia are seen the names of these Commonwealths. Nor is that all; for near by may also be observed other interesting objects relati

## REPAIRING THE TOMBS.

manufacturers took measurements in the Tombs Police Court for iron girders which are to be piaced across the room instead of the present rotten wooden ones. The latter have become dangerous from their decayed condition and are liable to fail at any moment. Precess of plaster have failen within the last low days, owing to the rain, and have caused considerable nucasiness, so that the repairs are badly needed. AMERICAN HOME MISSION.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFI-CERS-THE CONFLICT BETWEEN NEW AND OLD CONGREGATIONALISM.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, in the large room in the Bible House, Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey in the chair. The report of the treasurer was read, showing that the receipts for the year amounted to \$310,027 62 and the expenditures to \$309,871 84, leaving \$13,906 62 still due to m to \$309,871 84, leaving \$13,906 62 still due to missionaries for labor performed, but not yet reported. In addition to these past dues appropriations already made and daily becoming due amount to \$87,915 42, making the total of piedges \$101,812 94. Toward redeeming these piedges and to apply on other appropriations there is a balance in the treasury of \$16,986 11. This report, as well as the general report for the year, was adopted, and then the society proceeded to the election of officers.

Mr. Hutchinson, of New York; Rev. Dr. Barrowes, of Boston, and Rev. Alexander H. Clapp, D. D., the sec-

Rosion, and Rev. Alexander H. Clapp, D. D., the secretary, were appointed a committee on nomination. They retired from the room and returned in a few moments, stating they had nominated the president, vice presidents, directors and other officers of last year, with the exception of Rev. Alden B. Robins, Vice Prosident, deceased, and Rev. John J. White, D. D., and Rev. Robert J. Vermilye, B. D., directors, deceased.

A long discussion then took place as to whether these officers should be elected by acclamation together or by ballot in separate classes. It was at carried first to elect them all together vise vocs.

Dr. Budington rose to object, and asked if the so clety had determined to conduct its business in this manner, so that if a member or members had a decided objection to say officer there would be no passiolity of expressing those objections. He thought it was a very slipshod way of doing business that the members were to be shut off from voting against a nomination that is objectionable.

expressing those objections. He thought it was a very slipshod way of doing business that the members were to be shut off from voting against a nomination that is objectionable.

Rev. William A. Bartlett, of Chicago, said he thought the manner of conducting business as they had been doing was not such as to commend itself to serious thinking men. He was from the West, and he knew very little about the workings of the society here. If there was anything to cover up he wished that it might be explained.

Mr. A. R. Roberts, who said he had forty years' experience in the society, agreed with Rev. Mr. Bartlett that it was a slipshod way of doing business.

Rev. Edward Beecher thought all the speeches were out of order, as the motion to elect those nominated vice soce was carried.

Rev. Mr. Boynton moved a reconsideration of the previous motion. This course was agreed to and the society then processed to elect each class of officers separately by bailot. The nominees were elected almost unanimously, with the exception of Rev. Henry M. Storrs. He was elected, but much opposition was directed against him. The vote in his case was called for by two or three members but it was not amounced, the President saying that as it was not called for in the case of the others he hoped gentlemen would not persist in asking for the numerical vote, though he could assure them that Rev. Mr. Storrs received by far the major portion of the bailot. Mr. O'Grady persisted in asking for the exact vote, but he was overruled.

This meeting then adjourned. The directors held a meeting immediately afterward to elect the Executive Committee. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected:—Mr. John B. Hutchinson, charman; Mr. Curistopher R. Robert, Mr. Simeon B. Chittenden, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Rev. William I. Budington, D. D., Mr. John Wiley, Mr. Charles Abernethy. Some objection, however, was made to the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, vbo resigned from the former committee, but only on account of his resignation.

Bev. Dr. Budington said

New Congregationalism should not be sole to control
the society.
Rev. Dr. Budington said that it was on account of
his opposition to New Congregationalism that Rev.
Dr. Storrs had resigned.
A motion to lay Dr. Buddington's rescuttion on the
table was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

#### UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the New York Universalist Association, heid yesterday in Dr. Chapin's church, Fifth ave-nue and Forty-fifth street, a report advising the consol-itation of the society with the New York Missionary Society was adopted.

#### A HARNESS THIEF SHOT.

One of the harness thieves who for some time past have been committing depredations among the carriage houses and stables of the residents of Queens county came to grief yesterday morning. About two o'clock ened by a burgiar alarm in his room, connecting with his carriage house, and, looking out, saw a window in that building open. He awakened his son, and the two watched for the appearance of the thiof supposed to be in the stable. They were armed with shotguns. Pretty soon the intruder came out, with his arms full of plunder, and as he was making off Valentine, Jr., fred at and wounded him in the leg. The thief was not entirely disabled, and started to run, followed by young Valentine and by two or three of the neighbors, who had been aroused by the report of the gun. Ho was soon overtaken and captured, and was found to be a fearman who could speak English with difficulty. who had been aroused by the report of the gin. He was soon overtaken and captured, and was found to be a German who could speak English with difficulty. He said he had two confederates, who left the carriage house before he made his exit and got away, but his story was not credited, though he described the men and said they lived in Greenwich street, New York. A number of photographs were found in his possession, which, he said, were likenesses of members of his famility; but some of them were recognized as likenesses of persons in the neighborhood, and they had doubtless been stolen. Near the place where he was captured, under a fence, were found concealed two sets of harness, not taken from Mr. Valentine, and these now await identification at the Jamaica Town Hall, where the thief was conveyed yesterday and lodged in a cell to await examination. His wounds, nine in number, inflieted by No. 2 shot, were attended to by Dr. Wood and found not to be dangerous.

After his arrival in Jamaica the prisoner said that his name is August Bauer; that on Menday he was released from the Kings County Fententiary, after serving a term of six months for assault and eattery upon the explain of a canal bout at Atlantic Basin, and that he crossed over to Castle Garden, where he met the two men who were with him at Mr. Valentine's place, but whose names he did not know. He insisted that he was only the formers that Bauer is one of a gang which his its headquarters somewhere in the woods, and it is proposed to turn out and scour the country in every direction to discover the rendezrous.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A meeting of representatives of the various trade organizations in the city was held yesterday at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, to make arrangements for the reception of the National Board of Trade on June 27. The Chamber of Commerce, Board Trade on June 27. The Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Produce Exchange, Cheap Transportation Association and the Board of Grocers were represented. Mr. Franklin Edson, of the Produce Exchange, acted as chairman, and Mr. Wilson, of the Chamber of Commerce, as secretary. The following committees were chosen:—Messra Watrous and Opdyke, on providing rooms for the occupancy of the National Board; Mr. Strainshan, a committee of one to secure a steamer for a tour of the bay; Messra. Wilson and Parker, to provide a collation on the steamer, and Messra Watrous, Stark and Wilson for a banquet at Delmonico's. Mr. Edward Hincken was chosen treasurer.

## PRODUCE EXCHANGE CONSUMERS.

The members of the Produce Exchange will have the r annual dinner on Thursday, the 18th inst., at the Union League Theatre. The tickets are \$15 cach. FAILURE OF SILK MANUFACTURERS.

The silk manufacturing firm of Edward J. Watson ! Co., of Paterson, N. J., and of No. 303 Broadway, in this city, has failed with liabilities stated at about 330,000. The assets will not amount to over ten cents on the dollar. The principal creditors are New York slik importing hours.

## HOBOKEN'S DEFAULTING CLERK.

Ex-City Clerk McCullough, of Hoboken, has paid up the amount of his defalcation to the city to within \$590, and it is reported that he will shortly settle up that balance. Should he do so no criminal presecution against him will be taken.

## IGNORANT OF THE LAW.

Jeremiah Reynolds, a resident of Port Washington was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy, pre-ferred against him by his brother-in-law, William Francis. On examination before Justice Baxter it appeared that in April, 1867, he was married by the Rev. peared that in April, 1867, he was married by the Rev.
Mr. Davis, of Manhasset, to one Adeline Hatfield, of
Cypress Hills, with whom he lived one year. He continued to correspond with her, but faired to provide for
her support. Last April he was married, by the Rev.
Mr. Stearns, to his cousin, Ann Francis, a resident of
Port Washington, she knowing the fact of his former
marriage. Both women were in court, neatly dressed
and of respectable appearance, and neither wished to
prosecute. Reynolds was committed to await the
action of the Grand Jury. He said that as he had not
lived with his first wife for about eleven years, he supposed the law gave him freedom to marry again.

## TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS.

FORK BEGUN FOR LAYING THE UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHIC WIEES.

rdance with the plans adopted some time ago by the Western Union Company, work was begun early yesterday morning, searly opposite the Western Union Telegraph Building, preparatory to laying four under-ground tubes, two for electric wires and two for pneu-

eet deep, and when the tabes are laid down the wires will be drawn through. These will be but few at the ouiset, but will be gradually increased up to Pearl street, and from there to the Cotton Exchange, for pneumatic carriors. Iron pipes will be used for the wires. There was, for a time, some hesitation in the mind of Mr. Pruscott, electrician to the Western Union Telegraph Company, as to the motal to be used for the pneumatic tunes. In London lead is used; in France and Germany, iron. The company has, however, decided to use brass. One of these tubes will convey messages from the main office; the other will bring the mersages to it. The pipes will be perfectly smooth inside, and air tight.

The courier, in which messages are enclosed, is a gutta percha pouch, covered with felt, two inches in diameter, with a band of felt projecting half an inch round the end. This fits the pipe accurately, and is driven to its destination by compressed air. By the action of another exhaust the pouch has a capacity for fifty messages, which are kept in place by a rubber band. The time occupied by the passage of a pouch is half a minute. The

minute. The

FERRAGENE WHEE

will be conducted through three men tubes, resembling common gas pipe. The manner of introducing the wires through the pipes is as follows:—During the work a wire is run through each section for a distance of 400 yards. A box containing coiled wire is then drawn through the can see on through the next sections of the line. The pipes have a capacity for 125 wires, but only 100 will be placed in them. In the basement of the outleing a new daplex pump has been placed to furnish motive power to the pouches passing through the pueumatic tubes. The whole work is under the direction of Mr. A. S. Brown, superintendent for this division, and will be finished within a month. The President of the company says that the new system will save operating expenses and facilitate the handling of messages.

#### THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN CABLES. COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED

[London (April 27) correspondence of Edinburgh Courant.]

Intelligence reached the city this afternoon of the breaking of a cable between Java (Batavia) and Australia. By this fresh break Australia and New Zeacation with England; in fact, the whole Eastern system is doranged east of Madras. Only a few weeks since is doranged east of Madras. Only a few weeks since some Eastern merchants were much inconvenienced by the breaking of the Madras-Pennang section, which has not as yet been repaired, but it is understood a repairing steamer will soon restore the section from Madras to Pennang. The far East having for some time past enjoyed the inxury of telegraphs will miss this cessation of electrical communication much, especially as the state of European politics is a matter of much importance to the Eastern world. One thing, however, is certain, it will be some considerable time before entire through communication will be re-established. However, I understand the Eastern Company have instructed their agents at Rangeon, Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, &c., to keep them well posted of all vessels going between the ports between which the breaks exist.

#### THE SOUDAN.

EFFORT FOR EXPLORATION AND TRADE IN NORTHWEST AFRICA.

A meeting, presided over by the Hon Evelyn Ashley, M. P., was held in London on April 27, at the Society of Arts, on the subject of the Northwest African Exploration Expedition.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, director of the expedition.

read a lengthy paper describing the interior of the country about to be explored. He behaved the only practical way to redeem the African continent from the horrors of the slave trade and other evils was to open a direct highway to the interior, for it was the want of such a highway that had hitherto retarded the want of such a highway that had hitherto retarded the progress of Christianity, commerce and civilization, and until this was accomplished they could not reasonably expect the regeneration of Africa or the development of its commerce. The part of Central Africa with which it was proposed to open direct communication was north of the equator and south of the Sahara Desert, known by the general name of Soudan, the most important part of the African continent, since its inhibitiants, who number about 20,000,000, were the most interligent and industrious in all Africa. They had now arrived at a certain state of civilrazion, having built immense cities, established manufactories and cultivated the arts of peace as lar as they were able. Having set forth the route which the expection intended to pursue, he said it was most desirable that a station should be established in the nearest point to our own shores, situated outside the tropics, in the same laritude as Madeira and the Canary Islands—a sufficient guarantee for the healthness of the climate. The station here would also command the trade of South Barbary, a country having a population of 3,000,000, whose only means of intercourse at present with Europeans was across the Atlas Mountairs. The expedition would be despatched

#### AMERICAN MAILS ON FIRE IN IRE-LAND.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, April 29.] It was reported in this city yesterday that as the aldeay mail train from Cork approached the Thuries station it was discovered by the guard that smoke and sparks were issuing from the van in which the Amerisparks were issuing from the van in which the American mails are carried. The train was at once stopped at the station mentioned, when it was found that the bags containing the letters were burning. They were taken out of the compartment, and a plential supply of water pumped on them from the tank at the side of the line. Considerable damage was done to many of the letters, but it was fortunate the occurrence was discovered so soon, and that water was so opportunely at hand, otherwise the consequences would have been serious in the extreme. The cause of the fire does not appear.

## DIPHTHERIA AND SMALLPOX.

Yesterday morning the third and only surviving Yesterday morning the third and only surviving child of Robert Besson, died of diphtheria in Hoboken. Two other children of Mr. Besson have died from the same disease in the last ten days. Mr. Besson and his wife were both sick with the same maindy, but are now out of danger. A large number of deths from smallpox have occurred of late in Hoboken. Three hundred and fifty children were vaccinated yesterday, at Public School No. 3, by Drs. Youlin, Benson and Elder.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

CONNOLLY—NEAGEL —On April 26, at St. Bartholomew's church, Guelph, Ontario, by the Rev. Father Hammell, James Connolly, Esq., Lindsay, to Julia, tourth daughter of Mr. Richard Neagle, Guelph, Ontario, C. W.

ELDEN—THOMAS.—At Hastings on the Rudson, at the residence of the bride's mother, on May 10, by Rev. J. B. Barry, Sanual J. Elder, of Boston, to Sanan Shla Thomas. No cards.

ACKREMANN. -Of typhoid fever, on April 23, at Cata-nia, Sicily, Hermann Ackremann, late of Dresden, Ger-many, formerly of New York, in the 49th year of his ALBERTSON.—On Monday, the 5th inst., Harman ALBERTSON, in the 41st year of his age. Relatives and friends of the lamily and Star of the East Lodge 284, 1, 0, of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 Forsyth st.,

depot in Norwalk, for 5:50 train. Remains taken to Woodlawn for interment.

BATLEY.—On Wednesday, May 10, 1876, at 103 West Warren St. Brooklyn, J. C. Roossvert Batley, son of the late Carleton Bayley, of Dixon, Iti.

Notice of functal hereafter.

BERGHAM.—On Tuesday, May 9, ELLA A., YOUNGET

The relatives and friends of the family and those of his son, Lawrence Brady, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 548 West 43d st., on Thursday 11th inst., at two P. M. Interment in Cal-

BRETAFFELDER, Mrs. Mrs. BRETZFELDER, mother of Bernhard Bretztelder, 80 years old. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., from

Conx.—On Wodnesday, May 10, of diphtheria, Journ B., youngest son of Thomas and Sophia T. Ceie, aged Il years.

Funeral from the Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, No. 330 West 43d st., between 5th and 9th awa, at one o'clock P. M., Friday, May 12. Relatives and Irlends are respectfully invited to attend.

GROSHY.—On May 10, John Player Crosby and Margaret B., his wife, in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of luneral hereaftee.

Cunningham.—On Theesday, May 9, Mrs. Engles Commission, wife of John Cunningham, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 313 East 5th st., onthis Thursday, May 11, at two o'clock P. M.

Dewer.—On Taesday, May 9, Miss Naxor Druwer, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 225 East 127th st., Harlem, on Friday, May 12, at ten A. M.

Diressen.—On Monday, May 8, after a short bet severe illness, Herman Dermesen, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the New York Gardeners' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from he late residence, corner of 100th st and 9th av., on Thursday, May 11, at one o'clock P. M.

Donneylla.—After a lingering illness, LLEE, beloved wife of James Bouneily, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her line residence, 210 West 19th st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at half-past one P. M.

Ekner.—On Monday morning, May 8, 1576, at her residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of residence, Na 233 West 35th st., Maria Louisa, wife of

attend the funeral, from her late residence, 210 West 19th st., on Friday, the 12th inst., at haif-past one P. M.

ERNST.—On Monday morning, May 8, 1876, at her residence, No. 333 West 35th St., Maria Louisa, wife of Louis Ernsi, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 11, at two o'clock P. M., from St. James' church, 216 East 15th st., near Stuyvosant square, New York.

FAY.—On Tuesday, May 8, at haif-past eleven P. M., Jonn Fay, aged 46 years, native of Carickmacrosa, county Monaghan, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of his brother, Michael, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 291 av C, corner of 17th st., on Friday, May 12, at haif-past one o'clock.

Gallaguer.—Suddenly, May 9, at haif-past two P. M., William Joseph Gallaguer, iniant son of William and Lizze Gallagher, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 186 Hester st., on Thursday, May 11, as one o'clock P. M.,

Garry.—On May 10, Annunciarta Therresa Garry, the only and beloved dauguter of Thomas and Mary J. Garry, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Little Artle, fare thee well,

We loved thee more than tongue can tell;
Our only darling in this world of care,

You are our augel bright and fair.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited teationd the funeral, from the residence of his prother.

John and those of his brother-in-law, John Lowe, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 350 East 17th st., on Friday, at one o'clock, Grindala.—On Wednesday, May 10, Thromy J. Grang.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Michael's church, Broadway and 109th st., on Friday, at one o'clock, P. M.

Hall—Suddenly, May 10, Dr. W. W. Hall, editor of Hall's Journal of Health.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Hallock.—On Tuesday, May 9, Bertie, youngest son of Joseph T. and Emma Hollock, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Relatives and fri

of Joseph T. and Emma Hallock, aged I year and 3 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to altend the inneral, at the residence of his parents. 181 Perry st., on Thursday, at one o'clock.

HARTXAGLE.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 10, 1876, of membranous croup, Ella Louise, daughter of Augustus and Ella L. Hartnagle, aged 2 years 10 months and 11 days.

HOYT.—On Thursday last, in his 69th year, of capitliary bronchile, Jossen A. HOYT.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Villa place, 145th st., Mott Haven, N. Y., on Friday next, the 12th inst., at one P. M.

JEWELL—On Tuesday morning, May 9, at Coleman House, SARAH B., beloved wife of James A. Jewell.

Funeral on Friday, May 12, at one o'clock P. M., from St. Ann's Episcopal church, West 18th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Killoge,—At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday morning, May 8, TANKY, wife of Charles Keiloge, and daughter of the late Benjamin Mead, of Somors, N. Y.

Funeral from her late residence, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at three o'clock P. M. Trans leave Grand Central depot by the New Haven Railroad at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will meet the train at South Norwalk depot.

Kirk.—On Wednesday, at Classon's Point, at the

Maconn.—Suddenly, on Monday, 5th inst., ALEXANDER S. Macore, of this city, in the 62d year of his age,
Relatives and triends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary church, this (Thursday) morning, at seven o'clock.

Marin.—On Tuesday morning, May 9, of disease of the heart, Joseph Marin, aged 42 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 544 Hicks st., near Union, on Thursday, May 11, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, Murnock.—On Tuesday, May 9, 1876, John L. Murnock.—The relativer and friends and the New York Caulkers' Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 Lewis st., Friday, May 12, 1876, at one s'clock P. M.
Ex-members of Livo Oak Engine Company, No. 44, are requested to meet at No. 123 Columbia sk., at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late foreman, John L. Murdock.—By order of

MCELVANEY.—On Wednesday, May 10, James Mo-ELVANEY, in the 70th year of his ago.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, to attend the funeral, from his late residence and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McKinnix.—On Wednesday, May 10, Mary Ans McKinnix, wife of Robert McKinnin, daughter of the late John Martin, aged 43 years.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, 302 East 82d st., on Friday afternoon, at two P. M., Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

McManux.—Janes, on Tuesday, at half-past one P. M.
Chibs will met at the hondquarters of the Twinkling Star Social Club, 267 East 26th st., at one P. M.
Chibs will met at the hondquarters of the Twinkling Star Social Club, 267 East 26th st., at one P. M.
Chibs will met at the hondquarters of the Twinkling Star Social Club, 267 East 26th st., at

PATE.—On Thesday, May 9, 1816, ELIZABETH FRATE, which of the late John G. Pentz, in the 85d year of het age.

Foneral from the residence of John Pye. 209 East. 79th st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SHEPARE.—On Thesday, May 10, CHARLES J. SHEPARE, o'Director, May 10, CHARLES J. SHEPARE, o'Director, Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—After a short illness, Mart Kincare Smith, widow of John Smith, of Cootchill, county Cavar, Ireland, aged 68 years.

Dear mother, thou art sleeping.

Beneath the Calvary tree,
And may an eye is weeping.
And long will weep for thee.

The grave shall now inclose thee Within its narrow cell;
No more shall we behold thee,
Dear mether, fare thee well.

Funeral on Thursday, from St. Michael's church, 324

St. and 9th av., at eleven o'clock A. M.

STIRKLING.—On Sunday, May 7, Suddenly, Grach Louist, daughter of Richard and Caroline A. Sterling, aged 6 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Funeral services at St. Mary's church, Mott Haven, Alexander av. and 142d st. this (Thursday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Vantay.—On Wednesday, May 10, William Varlary.

four o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Valley.—On Wednesday, May 10, William Varley, aged 41 years, 4 months and 25 days.

Notice of insersi bereafter.

Watran.—On Tuesday, May 9, Mrs. Mary Lavinia, aged 55 years.

Funeral Thursday, May 11, at two P. M., from her late residence, Withs ar., between 140th and 141st sts.

Wikharb.—On May 9, 1876, Mary Wikharb, the beloved wife of John N. Wieland.

The Inneral to take place from the residence, 130th st. and Broadway, at two o'clock, to Trinity Cemetery, Wilson.—Un Tuesday, May 9, of diphtheria, Wilsen Frances A. Wisson, aged 8 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectibility invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, May 11, at one o'clock P. M., from 251 West 15th st.

Wissyrs.—On Tuesday, May 9, 1876, after a short fillness. Mrs. Isaskulla Wixyrs, the beloved wife of Edward S. Winter.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 215 Chrystie St., on Thursday, May 10, 1876, of diphtheria.

Park st.

Barry.—At Central Morrisania, on Tuesday, May 9, Bresst Vare, infant daughter of Samuel L. and Clara J. Barry.

Funcral services at the house on Friday afternoon, 12th 1981, at three o'clock.

Balcow.—At Norwalk, Monday, 8th inst., of pneumonia, Henry Balcow, in the 52g year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the lamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his funeral at his late residence, on Saturday, 13th inst., at cleven A. M. Carriages in warting at Margaret Anna Young, in the 5th year of her aga.